

**INFANTRY AND CAVALRY OR-  
DERED TO THE PHILIPPINES.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—When it became known today that an order had been issued by the War Department which will send a negro soldier in the army to the Philippines before the end of 1907 the impression was created that the order was a consequence of the agitation over President Roosevelt's action in discharging three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, a negro regiment, for misbehavior at Brownsville, Tex.—The War Department, however, promptly denied that there was any connection between the order and the Brownsville affair and official and unofficial explanations were offered to show that the two things were not related in any way.

According to what has been openly said by War Department and army officers for several years negroes were not a success as soldiers in the Far Eastern possessions of the United States. During the insurrection and in the period of pacification there were few suitable barracks for troops on the islands, and they were quartered in churches and other semi-public and public buildings, right in the centre of towns and villages. The necessary close commingling of troops with natives had a harmful effect upon discipline, particularly of the negro soldiers, and in consequence it was determined as a policy to keep the negro regiments at home.

There is nothing significant in the order," said a War Department official. "We are simply seeking to secure equality of service beyond the seas. It is not right that white regiments should get all the duty in the Philippines. Besides, by keeping the negro troops at home, we were depriving them of the 20 per cent. increase in pay for Philippines duty and of the advantage of earlier retirement for service, for every year spent in the Philippines counts as two years on a soldier's

"There was a time, between 1902 and 1905, when the colored regiments were not sent to the Philippines at all. In 1906, however, the Twenty-fourth Infantry was authorized, and the Twenty-fourth Infantry, a colored regiment, was sent to the Philippines, and is now there. The service of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in the Philippines has been so successful that the War Department thought that the service of the other regiments will be in reporting upon this subject Gen. Wood says: 'I recently visited and made an inspection of the department of the Twenty-fourth and Ninety-second and found the troops and Infantry very well liked by the civil authorities in the neighborhood of its various stations. The Philippine people have expressed a particular appreciation of the fine conduct of this regiment.'

"Because of this report and experience the General Staff recommended and the War Department decided to be sent to return to the former policy of not sending any of all the regiments of the mobile army."

The present assignment of the other colored regiments to the Philippines is a fair and equitable distribution of foreign service. They have not been sent there for four years. It now becomes fair to them and to other regiments that they be assigned to the Philippines in due order. Foreign duty should be stated, increase the pay of the colored regiments, and make a reasonable time for retirement. It was pointed out at the Department therefore that the orders that the orders were prejudicial to the colored regiments were made on account of the Brownsville incident.

The Twenty-fifth Infantry will relieve the Nineteenth Infantry from service in the Philippines. The Ninth Cavalry will take the place of the Seventh and the Tenth Cavalry will relieve the Eighteenth Cavalry of that branch of the service.

The Twenty-fifth Infantry will sail from San Francisco for Manila on April 5. The Nineteenth Infantry, which will be relieved by the Twenty-fifth, will sail from Manila for home on May 15. The Tenth Cavalry, with the exception of two troops, will sail on March 26. The two remaining troops will sail June 1. The headquarters, band and first squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, now at Fort Riley, Kan., three troops of the regiment now at Fort Leavenworth and three troops now at Fort Sheridan will depart on May 5. This leaves one troop at Fort Leavenworth and one at Fort Sheridan, both of which will sail on August 5.

There will be a great many other transfers of troops to and from the Philippines during the year. The Sixth Cavalry will go over to relieve the Fourth Cavalry. Most of the Sixth will sail in September, although two troops will probably not get away until January 3, 1908. The troops of the Fourth will sail for home from Manila on July 15, and will go to Fort Yellowstone for station. The headquarters, band and remaining ten troops will sail on October 15. Two squadrons will take station at Fort Meade and the two remaining troops at Fort Keesh. Men.

The Seventh Cavalry, to be relieved by the Ninth, one of the colored organizations will sail from Manila on June 15. Its headquarters, band and one squadron will go to Fort Riley, one squadron to Fort Leavenworth and one to Fort Sheridan. The Eighth Cavalry, which will be relieved by the Tenth, will sail for home on April 15. Headquarters, band and two squadrons will go to Fort Robinson and the other squadron to Fort D. Russell, Wyo.

Practically all the infantry regiments in the Philippines, with the exception of the Twenty-fourth, will be relieved. The Twenty-fifth will relieve the Nineteenth Infantry, the Thirtieth the Ninth Infantry, the Thirtieth the Ninth Infantry, the Sixteenth, the Twenty-ninth that of the Thirteenth, and the Eighteenth Infantry. The outgoing regiments will sail as follows: The Twenty-fifth on April 1, the Thirtieth on July 2, the Thirtieth on April 3, the Twenty-ninth on August 5, and the Eighteenth on August 6. The incoming regiments will sail from Manila and take station as follows: The Nineteenth Infantry on May 15, headquarters, based at the headquarters at Fort Bliss, Tex., one battalion to Fort Hancock and one battalion to Fort McIntosh.

As Grip now prevails, you should be able to tell it at once, prompt treatment means short attack. While Influenza and Cough are ever present—there is the racking pain and aching of the back, the limbs and the head, like nothing else unless it is Chills and Fever. The Prostration, the Fever, heat and restlessness are greater than in a Common Cold. "Seventy-seven" contains a remedy for each symptom, relief in every dose. If you will keep "Seventy-seven" handy (it fits the vest pocket) and take it promptly, you will not have to lay up, but can keep about your business, this appears to busy people.

At Druggists, 25 cents or mailed,  
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William  
and John Streets, New York.

The Ninth Infantry will sail on July 15 for station at Fort Sam Houston; the Sixteenth Infantry will sail on August 15, headquarters, band and two battalions going to Fort Crook, two companies to Fort Logan H. Root, and two companies to Fort Reno; the Thirtieth will sail from Manila on September 15 for station at Fort Leavenworth, and the Fifteenth Infantry, sailing on September 15, will be stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. The destination of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, under examination conducted by Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney-General, who was sent there by President Roosevelt, have been received at the War Department. Mr. Purdy wired Secretary Taft to-day that he expected to finish his

The latest development in the Brownsville affair is the international aspect it assumes through injuries inflicted upon citizens of a foreign country. A claim has been filed with the United States Department of State on behalf of one Calayaya, a citizen of Mexico, who was in Brownsville the night the negro soldiers jumped over the walls of the fort and entered the town. Calayaya was one of the victims, having been pounced upon by the soldiers and beaten into insensibility, he says, without cause. The outrage being the subject of a protest by the Mexican Government, Calayaya, under the advice of lawyers, holds the Government responsible in damages. It is understood that other claims of this character will be filed and will be referred to the Court of Claims ultimately for adjustment.

**THE PRESIDENT STANDS FIRM.**

**Nothing Can Induce Him to Reinstate the  
Dismissed Negro Soldiers.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In the strongest terms President Roosevelt again informed several of his callers this morning that it would be the merest waste of paper for Congress to write any law upon the statute books calling for the reinstatement of the three companies of negro troops recently discharged by him without honor.

Every person with whom Mr. Roosevelt has talked on the subject is satisfied that the President is in the same frame of mind that he was a fortnight ago when he told a group of five visitors in his office that he would even take his chances of impeachment by disobeying an order of the United States Supreme Court should that tribunal decide that he had no right to dismiss the soldiers.

It was intimated this morning that the President feels that his case has been strengthened by the report of Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney-General, who was sent to Brownsville to make further investigation.

It is known that certain Senators, some of whom have talked at length with the President about the Brownsville affair, think that he was half right and half wrong in his dismissal of the three companies. They believe that he had the constitutional right to dismiss the soldiers out of hand, but that he did not have the authority to qualify the dismissal by saying that none of them shall hold civil or military office hereafter. Still others among the lawyers of the Senate admit merely that the question of power to dismiss without honor is a matter of doubt.

### TEXAN'S RETORT TO FORAKER.

**Capt. McDonald Says the Defender of Negro Troops Is an Inflated Windbag.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 5.—Capt. Bill McDonald, the noted Ranger commander, is stirred up over the attack which Senator Foraker made upon him on the floor of the Senate. If he is not summoned to Washington to testify in the investigation of the negro soldier riot at Brownsville he may go anyway in order to meet Senator Foraker. He said to-day:

"I would attempt to swim the Mississippi River even at this season of the year to give Senator Foraker an opportunity to cross-examine me about those criminal soldiers he is voluntarily defending in the Senate. I see this Senator fire eater casts some reflection on the Texas Rangers and wants to know what they are organized for. Let me tell him they are organized to run down just such criminals as the Senator from Ohio is trying to make appear angels at this time.

"As to his business," said the waterman, "I would have no other use for the water, let me inform him that water is the only thing I drink. I don't touch a drop of anything intoxicating and do not even drink coffee."

"It looks to me from the way Mr. Foraker is rambling about as desperate a case as I have ever heard of in this country," said the waterman, unpunished that he has a very little acquaintance with water as a beverage.

He says that he does not know what I represented about his remarks except it was the word gentlemen. Let me tell him he is no gentleman. He is a man who is full of the most disgusting vapory sentiments about something he knows absolutely nothing about.

lately nothing or very little about. He ought to have these criminal negroes in his own town; then he could see their brutal traits in all their repulsiveness, and let's dollars to doughnuts he would take to the woods rather than defend them. If not he is a thick skinned rhinoceros."

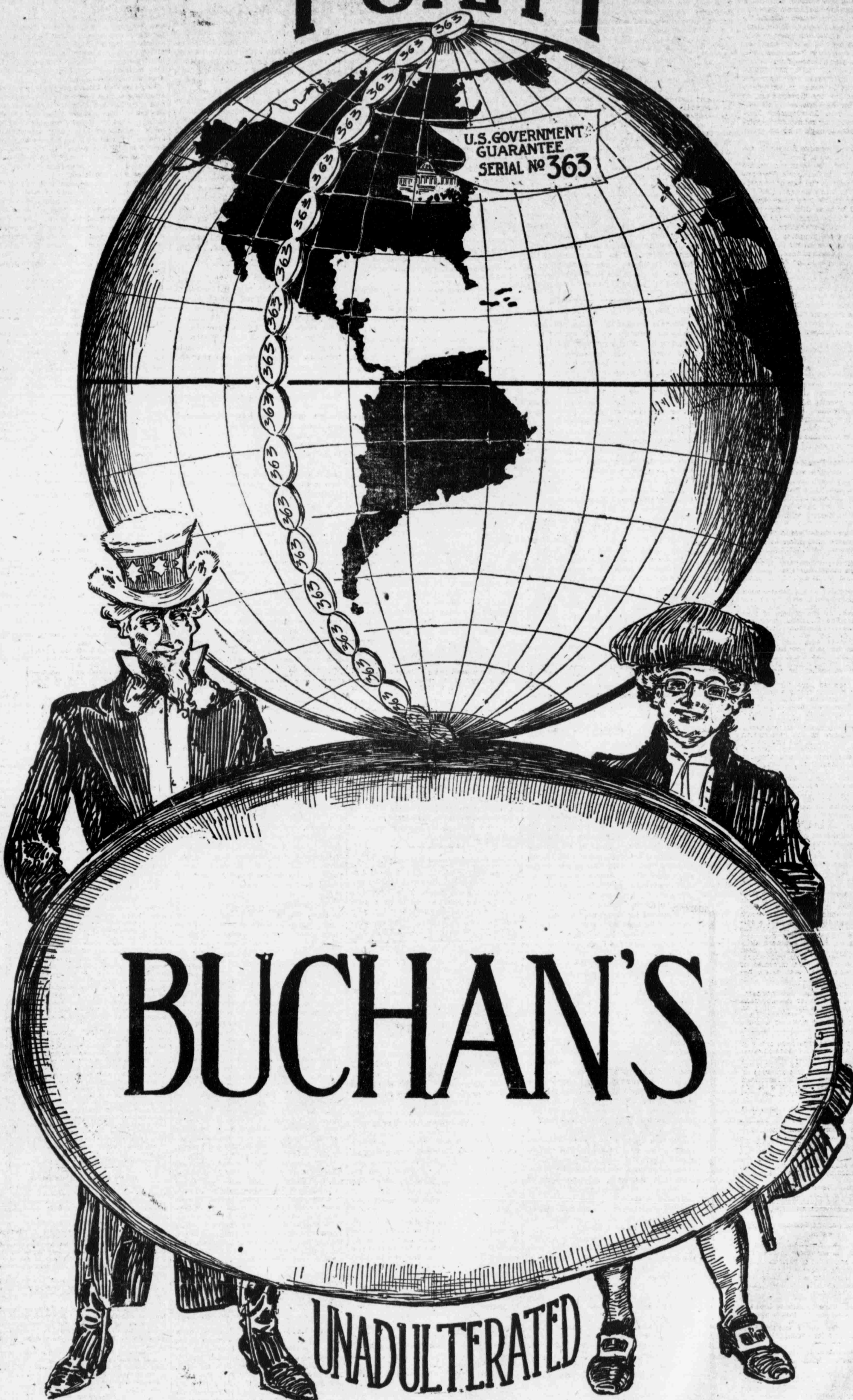
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**Movements of Naval Vessels.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The battleship Louisiana has arrived at New York Navy Yard, the cruisers West Virginia, Maryland,

**Army and Navy Orders.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—These navy orders were

died to duty. Commander J. S. McKean, to League Island Navy Yard.  
 Lieutenant Commander J. S. McDonald, from the USS *Albatross*, to the Naval Academy.  
 Lieutenant Commander W. E. Edgar, from command of the *Delaware*, to the Bureau of Naval Affairs, Washington.  
 Lieutenant Commander J. H. Dampman, from the *Delaware* to Navy Department for instruction.  
 Lieutenant Commander J. H. A. J. Aitcher, from the *New Jersey* to Navy Department for instruction.  
 Ensign C. A. Smith, from Norfolk Navy Yard to the Bureau of Naval Affairs, Washington.  
 Ensign C. R. Jones, to the Ohio.  
 Ensign F. W. Foote, from the Ohio to the Vesuvius.  
 Ensign J. H. Johnson, to the Naval Academy.  
 Passed Assistant Surgeon J. T. Kennedy, to New York Navy Yard.  
 Civil Engineer M. E. Endicott, retired, from the *Delaware*, to the Bureau of Naval Affairs, Navy Department, to special duty, Navy Department.  
 Chief Engineer H. H. Rogers, to duty as chief of Bureau of Yards and Dock, Washington.

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